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RECENT PURCHASE

ROCK CREEK PARK.

dotted lines and to this has been added the new extension of 110 acres purchased and about 100 acres already acquired. The park as approved by the president, prior to this addition, contained 1,000 acres, and as now constituted will contain 1,515 acres. The donated tract is a belt about two hundred feet wide, lying on the east side of Rock creek connecting the Shepherd and Brown tracts.

The park will therefore include both banks of Rock Creek to a width of from 200 to 4,500 feet.

The total cost of land in the park will be considerably under \$1,100,000. The commission has purchased also fourteen three-tenths acres lying outside the park at a cost of

\$2,913.80. The park will therefore come easily within the limit, both as to extent and cost. The act limits the extent to 2,000 acres and the cost to \$1,200,000.

Additional land secured is doubly gratifying as it assures the carrying out, of the original plan to save from contamination and preserve in picturesque beauty the whole of Rock Creek from the city proper to the District line. This plan has now, by making of the Zoological and the Rock Creek Parks, been carried out, for which all praise to the gentlemen who have worked so hard and energetically and have overcome obstacle after obstacle until success was achieved.

fact that they are real, "live" cases could not be effected to the satisfaction of his associates and attorneys without resorting to scandal and sensationalism, and without calling upon the aid of rumor with her thousand tongues, whereof nine hundred and ninety-nine are employed in the dissemination of lying and slander.

THE CHINESE LAW.

To Be Enforced So Far as the Money Goes—Protection Against Mobbing.

It has been decided that the Chinese exclusion act will be enforced to the extent of the ability of the administration.

The prosecutions will go on as long as the money holds out, and that is about all that can be done.

Secretary Carlisle said today that he would certainly enforce the law as to deporting Chinese as far as the means at his disposal would permit. He intended to begin with that class of Chinese who are in this country illegally, having come in in contravention of the law of 1884. Having sent this class out of the country, he would then turn his attention to the other and larger class, those who have failed to comply with the law of 1892, and to registration. But \$16,000 remains of the appropriation for the present fiscal year to carry out this law, but \$50,000 will be available for that purpose on July 1 next.

The Chinese minister had another conference with Secretary Gresham at the State Department, regard to the policy of this government in regard to the Chinese residing in this country.

No official information can be obtained about the conference, but it is understood that the Chinese minister was assured that every precaution will be taken to protect Chinese affected by the law from possible mob violence.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Scores Made in the Company-Team Contests Last Night.

The company-team rifle competitions of the District National Guard were continued in the brigade gallery last night, with the appended results.

Lieut. J. M. Stewart, inspector of rifle practice, third battalion, attended to his two teams: Lieut. Chas. Laird, inspector for the second battalion, and Sergt. Francis Neome, for the first. Cardozo of the first separate battalion looked carefully after his four aggregations. Maj. G. H. Harries was range officer.

The scores, in order of merit, were as follows:

Company C, second battalion—Gessford, 40; Rife, 41; Walker, 43; Cromwell, 35; J. R. Cromwell, 34; G. E. Neome, 34; Costigan, 33; Boyer, 45; Edwards, 36. Total, 393.

Company D, second battalion—Wolfeisen, 38; Gessford, 39; Cromwell, 45; Szranzoni, 35; Pipes, 43; Adams, 33; Hancock, 40; O'Neal, 36; Lacey, 38; Boss, 42. Total, 353.

Company A, first separate battalion—Sergt. Snowden, 33; Sergt. Francis Neome, 34; Private Elroy, 39; Sergt. Wells, 29; Private D. H. Brown, 33; Private A. Hogan, 41; Private J. H. Thomas, 42; Private C. A. Gibson, 40; Private Brown, 36; Private J. S. Smith, 34. Total, 386.

Company C, third battalion—Bumps, 36; Bailey, 40; Lecman, 21; De Rowe, 34; Kauffmann, 39; Gessford, 35; Walker, 35; Lang, 38; Whitaker, 41; Cady, 44. Total, 349.

Company D, first separate battalion—Corp. S. Henry, 36; Private Baker, 30; Private F. E. Webb, 40; Private J. Alexander, 32; Corp. Wm. Thornton, 33; Private F. Matthews, 33; Sergt. J. H. Johnson, 37; Corp. Murray, 43. Total, 352.

Company B, third battalion—Fisher, 40; Devine, 32; Creamer, 34; Stewart, 24; Mackey, 31; Private J. Fisher, 36; Hammond, 35; Cantwell, 41; Lemay, 34. Total, 343.

Company E, first separate battalion—Sergt. Snowden, 33; Sergt. Matthews, 25; Sergt. Kemp, 34; Private J. S. Smith, 34; Private J. Brooks, 24; Private P. Davis, 31; Private J. Tiley, 36; Private Wm. Brown, 17; Private W. B. Nelson, 36. Total, 267.

Company E, first separate battalion—Sergt. Addison, 32; Sergt. Duncan, 39; Corp. Howard, 33; Private F. Johnson, 37; Private Wm. M. Burton, 36; Private J. S. Smith, 34; Corp. Preston, 38; Private Butler, 22; Private Simms, 24; Private Washington, 5. Total, 253.

THE GETTYSBURG FIELD.

The Government to Prevent Its Being Destroyed and Destroyed.

Secretary Lamont's attention has been called to the threatened injury to the historic battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., by the construction of a trolley road over the principal parts of the park, and he has practically decided to protect the interests of the government in the matter. He will soon appoint a committee of officers, and will superintend the marking of the lines of battle, and has instructed Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber to ascertain the full extent of the government's rights in the present park.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER.

In the opinion of many army officers who have investigated the subject there is no doubt of the powers of the government to take complete charge of the field under the action of the sundry civil bill which appropriates so much money for the preservation of the battle lines. The War Department is charged with the work, and the view taken by the officials that the responsibility rested on them to preserve the marks as soon as the bill was signed and became a law, although the appropriation is not available until the bill is passed.

PLANS NOT FULLY MATURED.

Secretary Lamont said to a Star reporter this afternoon that he had not fully decided on his plan of action in the matter. He would, however, appoint committee to visit the park, but he could not say now whether it would be composed of one, three or five members, nor could he say who were likely to be selected.

The officials of the War Department were very anxious for the enactment of a law providing for a commission to mark the lines of battle and position of the troops at Gettysburg. The bill which passed the Senate in June, '92, was drawn up by officials of the department. It carried an appropriation of \$25,000, and if it was enacted the park at the present troubles would have been impossible.

The duties of the commission covered the purchase and condemnation of land of historical importance; opening and improving the avenues along the positions occupied by troops; positions of batteries, regiments, divisions, &c., to be marked with suitable tablets.

The Saltzsteins Not Guilty.

In the case of Abraham L. Saltzstein, et al., and A. L. Saltzstein, jr., tried for conspiracy in the Criminal Court No. 1, Justice McComas, the jury about 5 o'clock yesterday found a verdict not guilty. The remaining charge against Saltzstein, jr., for the larceny of the notes was nolle prosequi.

Appointments by the President.

The President today made the following appointments:

Owen McGarr of Tennessee, to be secretary of legation of the United States at Santiago, Chile.

Michael J. Hendrick of New Hampshire

\$2,913.80. The park will therefore come easily within the limit, both as to extent and cost. The act limits the extent to 2,000 acres and the cost to \$1,200,000.

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MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Judge Bradley Makes an Important Civil Service Ruling.

THE CASE OF PULASKI.

A Demurrer by the Postmaster and the Civil Service Commission Overruled—The Judiciary's Right to Revise the Act of Appointing Officers—A Rule Made on the Respondents.

Judge Bradley, in Circuit Court, No. 1, this afternoon rendered an important decision in the matter of the enforcement of the civil service laws, holding, in effect, that an employee of the government appointed under and subject to such laws cannot be dismissed from the service without just and sufficient cause and that the courts have the right to pass upon the sufficiency of the cause.

The case in question was that of the petition of George T. Pulaski for a mandamus against the civil service commission and City Postmaster Sherwood requiring them to reinstate the petitioner, who, having in February applied a civil service examination, was, the following month appointed a substitute letter carrier in the local post office. Postmaster Sherwood having failed to observe a rule of the civil service commission requiring notice of appointments to be made to the commission within three days, time, the commission directed that the petitioner be dismissed. This direction was obeyed, and the petitioner, alleging that the postmaster's omission was not the petitioner's fault, prayed the court to compel his reinstatement.

THE DEMURRER.

The respondents, demurring to the petition, set up first, that one of the matters of law was that the petitioner having been dismissed and dropped from the rolls, as alleged, the civil service laws required that he should not be required to record any appointment of said petitioner to the office of substitute letter carrier, as prayed, for the reason that the said petition did not at the time of the filing of the said petition and does not now, hold the said office of substitute letter carrier.

Second, that Henry Sherwood ought not to be ordered by this honorable court to make any order of reinstatement of said petitioner, as prayed, for the reason that the said postmaster has no power or authority in law to make such reinstatement, even in the case of a vacancy existing, and said petition does not aver that there is no such vacancy.

Third, That an appointment to office by an inferior officer, as prayed, is a mere ministerial act and mandamus will not lie.

THE JUDICIARY AND THE APPOINTING POWER.

For the respondents it was argued that the matter of appointment to civil office is a purely political matter and is not cognizable by the judiciary, and that however clear it may appear that an employee of the civil service has a right to remain in his office, within the well-recognized spirit of the civil service laws, it is not clear in this case upon the showing of the petition, that the petitioner has never reached that stage of office holding; that is to say, he held an appointment, but he was not in the service (valid appointment) and would not in any event be entitled to an absolute appointment with in the classified service until after the six months' period of probation had expired. Within that time it cannot be questioned, it is respectfully submitted, that the government is at liberty to remove an officer not be required to assign any ground for the dismissal.

The civil service law of January 16, 1883 (2d ed. 1894), provides for the classification of certain offices, and the appointment for a period of probation is distinctly provided for, and there are no limitations placed upon the executive in his power to remove any one that time.

Judge Bradley overruled the demurrer and gave leave to the respondents to show that they might if possible show cause for the petitioner's removal. Answer will be made and the question argued at the earliest practicable day.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was 105, of which eighty were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

Government Records Today.

Internal revenue, \$515,525; customs, \$543,811.

"Detached" Army Officers.

Secretary Lamont issued an order today detaching Capt. J. A. Buchanan, fourteenth infantry; Lieut. J. H. Duval, eighteenth infantry, and Capt. T. F. Know from duty in the war records office and ordering them to return to their regiments. These officers were on the "detached service" list, which Secretary Lamont does not approve of.

Pension Office Appointments.

Judge Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with Commissioner Loch and Deputy Commissioner Murphy, has taken up the question of appointments in the pension office.

The papers of applicants are being gone over thoroughly, and it is expected that a number of important appointments will be made during next week.

Promotions to the Engineer Corps.

The death of Col. Houston, U. S. A., will result in the following promotions in the engineering branch: The army Lieut. Col. George H. Elliott, to be a colonel; Maj. Amos Stickney, to be a lieutenant colonel; Capt. Thomas Turtle, to be a major; First Lieut. H. F. Hodge, to be a captain; Second Lieut. Wm. V. Johnson, to be a first lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieut. Chas. S. Bromwell, to be a second lieutenant. Col. Elliott and Maj. Turtle are on duty in this city.

A New Recruit Called.

Rev. George F. Dudley, who has just graduated at Oxford University, England, has been called to the rectory of St. Stephen's Church, Mount Pleasant, in place of Rev. Dr. Crockett, who has been called to Trinity Church, Baltimore. The new rectory is a son of ex-Commissioner Dudley of Indiana. He will enter upon his new duties Trinity Sunday.

The St. Clair county bond case in Missouri has been amicably settled, the county to pay half of the original bond issue of \$500,000.

Edward Hughes was arrested at his home in Minersville, Pa., yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded